

(Continued from First Page.)

manded by Col. Keitt, of South Carolina, and sacrificed by 1,400 effective men; and Battery Gregg by between 100 and 200. Fort Wagner is a work of the most formidable kind. It bomb-proof shelter, capable of holding 1,500 men, remains intact after the most terrible bombardment to which any work was subjected. We have captured 10 pieces of artillery and a large supply of excellent ammunition. The city and harbor of Charleston are now completely under my guns.

I have the honor to be, General,

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

Q. A. Gillmore,

From Tennessee.

Official Dispatches from Generals Burnside and Rosecrans.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The following official report from Gen. Burnside, concerning the capture of Cumberland Gap, has been received at headquarters:

Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9, 1864.—Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief. I have telegraphed you our movements up to the occupation of Knoxville by our forces. Since then a cavalry force has been sent up the railroad to within a few miles of Bristol, capturing some three locomotives and twenty odd cars.

Another force, composed of two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, I thought to this place in person, to reinforce Gen. Shackelford, who was here with two regiments of cavalry—Col. De County being on the Kentucky side, with a brigade which I stated in that direction before leaving Kentucky. The infantry brigade marched from Knoxville to this place, sixty miles, in fifty-two hours. The column here, consisting of over 2,000 men and 14 pieces of artillery, made an unconditional surrender at 3 P. M. today, without a fight.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Major-General, OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION OF THE CAPTURE OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

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The Federal Occupation of Chattanooga. Cincinnati, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch to the Times, from Newton, Ala., 9th, says:

At 12 o'clock to day General Crittenden took peaceful possession of Chattanooga. General Wood was left in command of the place. The headquarters of the department will probably be at Chattanooga at present.

The principal portion of the rebel infantry left Chattanooga yesterday morning, their cavalry retreating till yesterday morning. They are in rapid retreat, but our combinations are such that they can hardly get off with all their forces. They are cutting down trees and using other means to obstruct our further progress over the mountains. Our advance threatens the Georgia State road, which is the rebel line of retreat.

A Victory in Arkansas.

Rebels Driven Across Bayou Metoer.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10.—A special to the Courier from Duvall's Bluff, August 29th, states that General Davidson moved on the rebel works at Bayou Metoer, Arkansas, on the 27th ultimo, and after an engagement of an hour and a quarter succeeded in driving the rebels from their entrenchments. The engagement was confined to artillery and sharpshooters firing from under cover. The rebels had three thousand men and three pieces of artillery. They retreated across the river, burning the bridge behind them, and took up a strong position in the woods on the west side of the Bayou, where the sharpshooters can pick off any person approaching the east bank. The bayou cannot be crossed without pontoons. Gen. Steele moves forward in the morning.

Southern Papers.

We have received our usual supply of Southern newspapers, but they contain little of interest that we have not already placed before our readers.

The Richmond *News* of September 8th contains the message of Gov. Letcher, of Va. He devotes a large portion of his message to the subject of conscripting more soldiers, and adopting means for the prevention of desertion. Financial measures next occupy the attention of the Governor; and while claiming the right to issue paper money, he argues that the financial condition rotates in arguments by the figure, from which it appears that the total debt of the State is \$34,799,683. To pay which the assets appear to be \$16,547,656 worth of Bank stock, and her stocks, and a sum in the Confederate States (\$7,000,000). The Bank and other stocks are held by the market, and the confederate money, and therefore the remaining State of Virginia possesses about a million and a half dollars to pay a debt of over thirty millions.

Governor Letcher devotes a portion of his message to a eulogy of the dead thief Floyd, and from the eulogistic doublets simple-minded rebels may feel themselves safe in the dead man's shoes and confident patriots. Other interesting items of the past year are dwelt upon by the Governor, but as our readers cannot be interested by a review of them, we forbear any allusion to them.

The EXAMINER of the 8th contains little of importance, and our Charleston papers nothing that we have not already given the substance of.

From Kansas.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—A special dispatch to the Times from Leavenworth, 9th, says: Major Anthony was arrested by two detective, aided by twenty soldiers, who placed him in a wagon and started toward Kansas City at a rapid pace. He was taken to Gen. Lowe's Headquarters, and after two hours consultation with the detectives, and some telegraphing to Leavenworth, was released and returned this morning. Hundreds of citizens are going out to meet him. He addressed a vast throng for two or three hours.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—A special to the DEMOCRAT, dated Leavenworth 9th, says:

The meeting at Paola yesterday was organized by appointing Lieutenant-Governor Osborne chairman.

The crowd in attendance numbered over 3,500 armed men. Gen. Lane was introduced, and spoke in the open air for three hours.

The rain poured down incessantly. He was very bitter on Gen. Schenck, and the Damblanc resolutions were adopted, declaring that the policy now forced upon Missouri and Kansas is one which will give immunity to the rebel sympathizers and expose loyalists to massacre.

At the military authorities shall seize 300 of the men who are bushwhackers to-day and farmers to-morrow, and hold them as hostages, to be executed whenever a raid is made upon Kansas; that if the government continues to impose on us an offensive system, we ask our Congressional delegation to urge an immediate return of every Kansas regiment.

Delegates were appointed to visit Washington.

The Trouble in Japan.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—By further accounts it appears that the Japanese Government had attempted to avoid war with foreigners, having not only paid all the indemnity demanded by England, but also made a secret treaty; but this dispel the Damblanc resolutions existed throughout the country, and those who own territory along the Strait of Shantung, in the Province of Nagasaki, recklessly fired from fort upon ships of all nationalities that passed.

He had also two steamers fitted up as war vessels with heavy guns, which aided the torts in the attack, these are the vessels supposed to have been destroyed by the Wyoming. At the latest date a large British fleet was at Kanagawa, under Admiral Keppel. He further stated that the Prince of Nagasaki does not care for revenge, as he has the assurance that nearly all the Damblanc will soon join him in active hostilities. The largest fire of many years took place in Yedo, July 18th. The residence of thirty families and a vast amount of property were destroyed.

THERE has been no confirmation of the reported sinking of the S. S. *China*. The steamer who is said to be the sole survivor of her crew, 100 persons, in his former statement, that he found the ship aground, was bottom up, with when he last saw her, she was bottom up, with when he last saw her, she was drowning.

A citizen of North Carolina, writing to the Washington *Star*, says that the loyalists in the eastern part of that State are very anxious for some time past in their position in the Union, and in order to do so are preparing a memorial to the National Government, asking the authorities to take measures to head off in the 3d Congressional District a Member of Congress.

Saturday, Sept. 12.

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Resignation of Gen. Burnside.

Cincinnati, Sept. 10.—The Memphis *Advertiser*, upon completing the redemption of East Tennessee by the capture of the rebel force defending Cumberland Gap, tendered his resignation to the War Department by telegraph. His hearty co-operation with Gen. Rosecrans forbids the presumption that this step originated in any difference as to relative rank and command. It is supposed that he contemplated it for some time in consequence of the constant political perplexities that beset him in the administration of his department, through the repudiation of certain of his measures by the Government, but did not take it until he could leave the service without discredit to himself, after expelling the last armed rebel from his department.

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The American Telegraph Company announced the opening of an office at Chattanooga, and the reception of business for that place!

From Arkansas.

The Evacuation of Little Rock, Etc.

Cincinnati, Sept. 11.—The Memphis *Advertiser* has advices from Arkansas to Thursday. Escaped Federal soldiers report that the rebels are evacuating Little Rock, and will make a stand at Washington. The strength of the rebels has been greatly exaggerated. They have no more than 5,000 troops.

The steamer David Tatum was fired into by guerrillas, near Napoleon. A number of shots struck her pilot house, but no one was hurt. The guerrillas are very iron. Some between Helena and Baton Rouge. They fired into the steamer John Rainey, above Donaldsonville, on the 31st of August, killing one and wounding 13.

Mexico.

An Important Movement.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 10.—Advices from San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to the 13th of August, furnish us with the following highly important intelligence:

President Juarez and his Cabinet have been urged by leading Mexicans and the Representatives of the South American Republics to form a Continental Alliance, embracing the Republics of Chile, Peru, Colombia, the Argentine Confederation, San Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala and Mexico, for the purpose of resisting European encroachments on Mexico or any South American Republic. The United States are to be invited to send delegates to operate in the movement.

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—Arrived steamer Orizaba, from Panama. She brings dates via Manzanillo, from Guanajuato to the 19th ult., and from the City of Mexico to the 18th ult. Miramón has been appointed Com. of Com. Force Commander of the Mexican Army, and he will make no delay in assuming the command of each command. A new legal government has been proclaved for Mexico, and they had requested to recognize the Triumvirate as constituting such government. The American and Central American delegates replied that they must recognize the Juarez governments until further instructions from their governments. Commandants and Doblado had publicly declared their opposition to the Mexicans to continue to respect the French.

The War Department has received the following important dispatch from Gen. Gilmore.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 9, 1864.

Major General H. W. Halleck General-in-Chief U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. I have the honor to report that since my letter of yesterday four additional pieces of artillery have been found, making an aggregate of 56 pieces captured on this island. It is not improbable that others still remain concealed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Signed: Q. A. Gilmore, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

REBELL ACCOUNTS.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Sept. 12.—The Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday has the following telegraphic dispatches:

1. *Charleston, Wednesday, Sept. 9.—GENERAL COOPER.*

—Last night, thirty of the launches of the enemy attacked Fort Sumter. Preparations had been made for the event. At a concerted signal, all the batteries bearing on Sumter, assisted by one gunboat and a ram, were thrown open. The enemy was repulsed, leaving in our hands one hundred and thirteen prisoners, including thirteen officers. We also took four boats and three colors.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Charleston, Sept. 9.—The enemy is silent to-day. Gen. Beauregard refuses to have any communication with the Yankee flag of truce until an explanation is given of their firing on our true boats.

We took the original flag of Fort Sumter, which Mr. Anderson was compelled to lower, and which Dahlgren had hoped to replace.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Charleston, Sept. 9.—There was no firing last night, except from our batteries. The enemy is working hard on Morris Island. All is quiet this morning.

Atlanta, Sept. 8.—Our cavalry fronts the enemy near Athens. There is nothing from Chattanooga to-day. Extensive preparations are being made by the Yankees to send an expedition against Magruder and Taylor, in Louisiana.

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